

INFORMATION SOCIETY AND LAW

I. MUSSABEKOVA,

*Candidate of legal sciences, Associated Processor of the "Law" School
at the "Kainar" Academy*

A. ALSHANOVA,

*Master of legal sciences, Senior Lecturer of the "Law" School
at the "Kainar" Academy,*

The processes unfolding in the contemporary world vividly demonstrate the interconnection and interdependence of globalization processes and the development of information and communication technologies. An important feature of modern societal development is the expansion of the use of cutting-edge information technologies and their direct impact on the fundamental life processes of individuals. Modern information technologies, assuming the character of a revolution in the information sphere, rapidly exert increasing influence on all spheres of societal activity, forming the basis for the emergence of an information society. An important feature of modern social development is the expansion of the use of the latest information technologies, and their direct impact on the basic life processes of people.

The information society, also known as the post-industrial society, as a social, economic, and cultural system, has been the subject of research by social scientists since the 1960s. During this period, American and Japanese researchers introduced the term "information society" into scientific discourse.

The key features of the information society include the dominance of information, the rapid development of information and communication technologies, the establishment of information networks for data transmission based on telecommunication technologies, the rapid growth of the service sector, and the improvement of quality of life through changes in the ways people conduct their affairs, purchase goods, acquire services, transfer and receive money, communicate, exchange information, develop relationships with others, and interact in defending certain civil positions. Additionally, the production, exchange, and consumption of knowledge (information), as well as the "dominance" of certain service sectors (education and coaching, leisure, etc.), play crucial roles.

According to A. A. Fomin, the post-industrial society operates more globally at the managerial level, encompassing production as a whole. This action takes two forms: firstly, innovations in production, particularly the development of science and technology; secondly, the mechanism of management itself, i.e., the ability

to use more advanced and complex information processing and transmission systems [1, p. 290].

As noted by E. I. Sukhov, "...this term characterizes a society with a new structure of social, political, economic, and other spheres of life. In such a society, knowledge-intensive production, information, and communication industries come to the forefront. The main capital of previous societies – people and means of labor – is displaced by science and information and communication technologies." [2, p. 103].

N.N. Kovaleva points out that the information space of a country simultaneously serves as the sphere of implementation of state information policy and the object of managerial influence. The main elements constituting the structure of the information space are subjects and objects of information influence [3, p. 37].

In the context of this presentation, attention should be drawn to the interrelation and mutual influence of informatization, the development of the information society, and the law. Considering the wide range of social relations arising in connection with the development of the information society, it is necessary to note that they are interdisciplinary and simultaneously regulated by different branches of law. It is challenging to assert that legal norms develop with the same intensity as the information society and information environment. The legislator's task is to adequately regulate the relevant relations in a particular information environment.

An important aspect of the development of an information society is ensuring access to new technologies for all segments of the population to avoid digital inequality. Top of FormIn this regard, one can point to the effective formation and use of national information resources and ensuring broad, free access to them for the purpose of implementing state governance. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, an efficient E-Government operates, allowing for the establishment of social relations between the state and citizens, providing social opportunities with feedback between participants in social communication. With the development of e-government, as seen in the successful experience in the Republic of Kazakhstan, there arises a need for further improvement of mechanisms for interaction between the state and citizens through digital platforms. The main task becomes ensuring free and secure access to information resources and strengthening citizens' trust in electronic services.

Another example of applying legal norms and other legal means to influence information relations is the effective use of digitization in law enforcement activities. An important aspect is also the development of cybersecurity and digital forensics. With the growth of digital threats and cybercrime, there is a constant need for the improvement of methods and technologies in the field of information security. Effective use of digital tools in law enforcement, including digital forensics, becomes a crucial instrument in combating modern forms of crime. In the fight against cybercrime, digital forensics has advanced significantly, enabling the search,

acquisition, preservation, and storage of digital evidence, description, explanation of digital evidence, establishment of their origin and significance, analysis of evidence and their persuasiveness, reliability, and relevance to the case, and presentation of evidence related to the case.

Governments must pay special attention to the creation of the necessary normative legal framework for building an information society, taking into account the needs of legal regulation and outlining prospects for its improvement. It is believed that the development and implementation of legal norms and legislation in informational fields will find new solutions. Considering the value and significance of information for various industries, certain aspects are subject to protection and safeguarding, such as national security, trade secrets, production secrets and discoveries, banking and tax secrets, etc. In these conditions, individual states concentrate their efforts on forming the institute of international information security, ensuring national and international legal protection of critical information infrastructures and objects.

The virtual world, to some extent, now extends to almost all spheres of human activity. The modern information society faces a range of challenges that demand attention and adequate solutions. One of the primary challenges is the need for balanced and effective legal regulation capable of adapting to the rapid development of information technologies. In light of this, the question of ensuring security in the digital space and protecting the rights of citizens in the online environment becomes relevant. In the information society, social changes are of an intensive nature, stimulating the development of an active civic position. In connection with this, the sphere of ensuring the rights and freedoms of individuals in the information society is crucial. The improvement of existing legislation in the field of information relations should be aimed at increasing responsibility for intentional distortion and unreliability of information, for manipulating public consciousness and personal consciousness with various psychological attitudes in the information environment. The development of an information society should aim to create a sustainable, secure, and inclusive digital space for all its participants.

REFERENCES

1. Fomin A. A. Evolution of Ideas about the Information Society in Contemporary Western Sociology // *Izv. Sarat. un-ta. Nov. ser. Ser. Sociology. Political science.* 2018. Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 287–291;
2. Sukhov E. I. Information Society as a New Society // *Theory and Practice of Social Development*, 2011, No. 7, pp. 101–103;
3. Kovaleva N. N. General Characteristics of the Unified Information Space // *Modern Law.* – 2011. – No. 7. – Pp. 37–38.